

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PIPELINE, L.L.C.,	:	Civil Action No. 2:17-cv-04214
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
AN EASEMENT TO CONSTRUCT,	:	
OPERATE AND MAINTAIN A 42-INCH	:	
GAS TRANSMISSION LINE ACROSS	:	
PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTIES OF	:	
NICHOLAS, GREENBRIER, MONROE,	:	
SUMMERS, BRAXTON, HARRISON,	:	
LEWIS, WEBSTER, AND WETZEL, WEST	:	
VIRGINIA, et al.	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO AND POSSESSION OF THE
EASEMENTS CONDEMNED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE MVP PROJECT**

Pursuant to its power of eminent domain as authorized by the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717-717(z) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1, Mountain Valley Pipeline, L.L.C. (“MVP”) condemned property interests necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an interstate pipeline and associated appurtenances necessary for its operation (the “MVP Project”) across properties in the counties of Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Braxton, Harrison, Lewis, Webster, and Wetzel, West Virginia owned by defendants identified in the Complaint and Unknown Persons and Interested Parties (the “Landowners”). MVP has the authority to condemn the permanent and exclusive rights-of-way, access road rights-of-way, temporary construction rights-of-way, and temporary workspace rights-of-way identified in the Complaint because it has a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”)

Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, the rights-of-way are necessary for the MVP Project, and MVP has been unable to acquire the rights-of-way by agreement with the Landowners.

MVP must have access to the Landowners' properties by February 1, 2018, to safely and effectively construct the MVP Project, which seeks to help meet the public's demand for natural gas in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions of the United States by providing transportation of natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica Shale Formations in central Appalachia. The MVP Project is in the public interest and delaying the construction of the MVP Project will cause irreparable harm to the public because it will jeopardize the reliability of service of natural gas to MVP's customers in the winter months and will have unnecessary environmental risks to protected species. Delaying the construction of the MVP Project will also cause irreparable harm to MVP because it will incur delay fees and contractor costs, and it will be unable to meet the requirements of its contracts and agency approvals and permits. The Landowners will not suffer any harm by the grant of immediate access because they may continue to use and enjoy their properties as long as that use does not interfere with MVP's rights within its rights-of-way and access will not affect their rights to receive just compensation for the property interests condemned.

BACKGROUND

The MVP Project includes approximately 303 miles of new 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline from Wetzel County, West Virginia to Pittsylvania County, Virginia, three new compressor stations, four new meter and regulation stations and interconnections, and other appurtenances. The MVP Project seeks to help meet the public's demand for natural gas in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions of the United States by providing transportation

of natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations in central Appalachia. The pipeline will be capable of transporting at least two million dekatherms per day of natural gas. To construct the MVP Project as certificated by the FERC, it is necessary for MVP to acquire easements for permanent and exclusive rights-of-way, access road rights-of-way, temporary construction rights-of-way, and temporary workspace rights-of-way across the properties in the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, Summers, Braxton, Harrison, Lewis, Webster, and Wetzel, West Virginia.

Despite attempts at negotiation by MVP, the Landowners have refused to agree to the permanent and temporary rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the MVP Project. Pursuant to Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717 f(h), MVP has the right to condemn permanent and exclusive rights-of-way, access road rights-of-way, temporary construction rights-of-way, and temporary workspace rights-of-way across the Landowners' properties in order to construct, operate, and maintain the MVP Project.

MVP must have access to the Landowners' properties to begin tree clearing and construction activities by February 1, 2018, to safely and effectively construct the MVP Project. See **Exhibit 1** to the Motion, Declaration of Robert J. Cooper, at ¶ 12. In February 2018, MVP and its contractors will fell and clear trees from properties that will be used for service facilities and access roads for the MVP Project, as well as the properties with known endangered species or other environmental concerns. See *id.* at ¶¶ 15-16. For each of the eleven segments of the MVP Project, MVP and its contractors will then work in a continuous straight line down the path of the pipeline and permanent rights-of-way, clearing and grading the rights-of-way, ditching the line, and moving the pipe from laydown yards to the rights-of-way. See *id.* at ¶ 17. By mid-April to early May 2018, MVP and its contractors are scheduled to begin welding pipe in each of

the eleven segments of the MVP Project. *See id.* at ¶ 18. After welding is complete, MVP and its contractors will test the welds, lower the pipe into the trench, cover and grade the surface over the pipeline, work on crossings and tie-ins to the pipeline, clean and dry the pipeline, and finally put natural gas into the pipeline. *See id.* at ¶ 19. This construction is planned to be complete along all approximately 303 miles of the MVP Project by winter 2018, with meters being placed into service in late November or December 2018. *See id.* at ¶ 20. The planned in-service date of the pipeline is December 2018. *See id.* at ¶ 13.

ARGUMENT

I. MVP HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO CONDEMN THE PROPERTY INTERESTS NECESSARY FOR THE EASEMENTS TAKEN FOR THE MVP PROJECT.

Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h), authorizes the holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to condemn property rights necessary to construct, operate, and maintain a pipeline or pipelines for the transportation of natural gas:

Right of eminent domain for construction of pipelines, etc. When any holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity cannot acquire by contract, or is unable to agree with the owner of the property to the compensation to be paid for, the necessary right-of-way to construct, operate and maintain a pipe line or pipe lines for the transportation of natural gas, and the necessary land or other property, in addition to right-of-way, for the location of compressor stations, pressure apparatus, or other stations or equipment necessary to the proper operation of such pipe line or pipe lines, it may acquire the same by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the district court of the United States for the district in which such property may be located.

15 U.S.C. § 717f(h); *see also E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co. v. Sage*, 361 F.3d 808, 822 (4th Cir. 2004) (any holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity may acquire property by eminent domain); *Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC v. 1.01 Acres, More or Less in Penn Twp.*, 768 F.3d 300, 304 (3d Cir. 2014) (“a certificate of public convenience and necessity gives its holder the ability to obtain automatically the necessary right of way through eminent domain,

with the only open issue being the compensation the landowner defendant will receive in return for the easement”).

To condemn a property interest under Section 7(h) of the Natural Gas Act, the condemning party must demonstrate that it holds a FERC certificate of public convenience and necessity, the property interests at issue are necessary to the operation of the pipeline system, and it has been unable to acquire the necessary property interest by agreement. 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h). MVP has met these elements necessary to exercise its eminent domain power.

A. MVP Holds A FERC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity For the MVP Project.

MVP holds the required FERC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity. On October 13, 2017, the FERC issued a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to MVP for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the MVP Project, which includes approximately 303 miles of new 42-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline from Wetzel County, West Virginia to Pittsylvania County, Virginia, three new compressor stations, four new meter and regulation stations and interconnections, and other appurtenances. *See* 161 FERC ¶ 61,043. A true and correct copy of that certificate is attached as **Exhibit B** to the Complaint. To construct the MVP Project as certificated by FERC, MVP is authorized to condemn easements for permanent and exclusive rights-of-way, access road rights-of-way, temporary construction rights-of-way, and temporary workspace rights-of-way across properties in the counties of Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Braxton, Harrison, Lewis, Webster, and Wetzel, West Virginia.

B. The Property Interests and Rights-of-Way Condemned Are Necessary.

The property interests and rights-of-way condemned by MVP are necessary. By the Natural Gas Act, Congress intended to give natural gas companies the power to condemn any

property interest or facility necessary to fulfill their duty of providing gas service. 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h); *see also Kansas Pipeline Co. v. A 200 Foot by 250 Foot Piece of Land*, 210 F. Supp. 2d 1253, 1255 (D. Kan. 2002). The rights condemned by MVP, a natural gas company within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, are necessary to safely construct, operate, and maintain the MVP Project as certificated by FERC. *See* Complaint, Exh. B; **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 10. Access to the permanent and exclusive rights-of-way, access road rights-of-way, temporary construction rights-of-way, and temporary workspace rights-of-way across the properties in the counties of Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Braxton, Harrison, Lewis, Webster, and Wetzel, West Virginia is necessary for MVP to safely and effectively accomplish the MVP Project. *See* **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 12.

FERC has determined that the MVP Project is a matter of public convenience and necessity and that determination cannot be challenged in this action. *See* Complaint, Exh. B. Collateral attacks in this action on FERC's finding that the construction, operation, and maintenance of the MVP Project are a matter of public convenience and necessity are improper and not permitted. *See, e.g., Hardy Storage Co. v. Prop. Interests Necessary to Conduct Gas Storage Operations in Oriskany Sandstone Subterranean Geological Formation*, 2009 WL 689054, *4 (N.D. W. Va. Mar. 9, 2009) (noting that the FERC's decision of necessity cannot be attacked in a district court proceeding); *Transwestern Pipeline Co. v. 17.19 Acres of Prop. Located in Maricopa Cnty.*, 550 F.3d 770, 778 n.9 (9th Cir. 2009) ("The NGA does not allow landowners to collaterally attack the FERC certificate in the district court..."); *Alliance Pipeline L.P. v. 4,500 Acres of Land*, 911 F. Supp. 2d 805, 813 (D.N.D. 2012) ("In a condemnation action, a district court lacks jurisdiction to hear collateral attacks on certificates issued by FERC."); *Kansas Pipeline Co.*, 210 F. Supp. 2d at 1256 ("Once the holder of a FERC certificate

of public convenience and necessity asks a district court to enforce its right to condemn, the findings in the FERC certificate are conclusive.”). Accordingly, any objections must be raised at the FERC and may not be raised in this action as collateral attacks as to the necessity of the MVP Project or the authority of MVP to exercise its eminent domain authority.

C. MVP Has Been Unable to Acquire the Condemned Easements By Agreement.

Finally, MVP made offers to the Landowners to acquire by agreement the property rights necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the MVP Project. **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 8. It is undisputed that, despite negotiations and attempts to work cooperatively with the Landowners, MVP and the Landowners have been unable to agree. *See id.*

MVP has satisfied its obligations under the Natural Gas Act. *See Hardy Storage Co.*, 2009 WL 689054 at *5 (holding that the plaintiff had no legal duty under the Natural Gas Act or Fed. R. Civ. P. 71.1 to engage in good faith negotiations, and that it need only show that it has been unable to reach an agreement regarding just compensation with the property owners); *Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. v. An Easement to Construct, Operate and Maintain a 24-Inch Pipeline*, 2008 WL 2439889, *4 n.4 (W.D. Va. June 9, 2008) (“All the NGA requires is a showing that the plaintiff has been unable to acquire the property by contract or has been unable to agree with the owner of the property as to the compensation to be paid.”); *Kansas Pipeline Co.*, 210 F. Supp. 2d at 1257; *Maritimes & Ne. Pipeline, LLC v. Decoulos*, 146 Fed. Appx. 495, 498 (1st Cir. 2005). Accordingly, MVP has the authority pursuant to the Natural Gas Act to condemn the necessary property interests. The only remaining issue is the just compensation due to the Landowners for the property interests taken.

II. MVP IS ENTITLED TO IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO AND POSSESSION OF THE EASEMENTS CONDEMNED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE MVP PROJECT.

MVP is entitled to immediate possession of the property interests condemned. *See E. Tenn. Natural Gas*, 361 F.3d at 824; *Guardian Pipeline v. 950.80 Acres of Land*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5904 (N.D. Ill. 2002); *Northwest Pipeline Corp. v. The 20' x 1,430' Pipeline Right of Way Easement*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10541 (E.D. Wash. 2002); *Tenn. Gas Pipeline Co. v. New England Power*, 6 F. Supp. 2d 102 (D. Mass 1998); *Northern Border Pipeline Co. v. 127.79 Acres of Land*, 520 F. Supp. 170 (D.N.D. 1981). Pursuant to the Natural Gas Act, federal district courts have the “equitable power to grant immediate entry and possession where such relief is essential to the pipeline construction schedule.” *Tenn. Gas Pipeline Co.*, 6 F. Supp. at 104; *see also Columbia Gas Transmission*, 768 F.3d at 314-16. To obtain that equitable relief and possession prior to the award of just compensation, the condemning party must establish it has eminent domain power and that it satisfies the preliminary injunction standard. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 65*; *E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 828 (holding that once a court determines that a gas company has the substantive right to condemn property under the Natural Gas Act, the court may exercise equitable power to grant the remedy of immediate possession through the issuance of a preliminary injunction); *Columbia Gas Transmission*, 768 F.3d at 314-15; *Sabal Trail Transmission*, 2016 WL 2991151 at *4 (“It is well established that granting immediate possession of property through a preliminary injunction is appropriate where a pipeline company holds a valid FERC certificate, a court has entered an order establishing the pipeline company’s right to condemn the necessary easements, and the pipeline company has satisfied the standard for injunctive relief.”).

MVP has met those requirements: it holds eminent domain power to condemn the easements identified in the Complaint across the Landowners’ properties and satisfies the

preliminary injunction standard. Specifically, MVP has satisfied the requirements for a preliminary injunction granting access to and possession of the property interests condemned by February 1, 2018. *See* **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 12.

First, the MVP Project is in the public interest and seeks to help meet the public's demand for natural gas in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions of the United States by providing transportation of natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica Shale Formations in central Appalachia. *See id.* at ¶ 6. Delaying the construction of the MVP Project will unnecessarily postpone the public benefits that the pipeline will provide and unnecessarily increase the costs of completing the work and result in the loss of substantial revenue to MVP, and will have unnecessary environmental risks to protected species. *See id.* at ¶ 28. Second, any delay to the start of tree clearing and construction of the MVP Project will result in harm to MVP by causing MVP to incur delay fees and contractor costs. *See id.* at ¶ 24. Construction delays will also prevent MVP from meeting the requirements of its contracts with other parties and agency approvals and permits.. *See id.* at ¶ 25. Lastly, and in contrast, any harm to the Landowners by the grant of immediate access is outweighed by the benefits of the MVP Project because the Landowners may continue to use and enjoy their properties as long as that use does not interfere with MVP's rights within its rights-of-way. *See id.* at ¶ 25. Significantly, a grant of immediate access does not affect the Landowners' rights to receive just compensation for the property interests condemned and MVP is prepared to file a bond with this Court equal to its estimate of just compensation. *See id.* at ¶¶ 30-31.

A. MVP Has Eminent Domain Power.

As stated above, MVP has eminent domain power by virtue of FERC's certifying the MVP Project and the authority of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. § 717f(h). For the same reasons, MVP is likely to succeed on the merits of its claim. MVP has satisfied the requirements

of the Natural Gas Act: it holds a FERC Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the MVP Project, the property interests condemned are necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the MVP Project, and MVP and the Landowners have been unable to reach agreements for MVP to acquire the easements.

B. MVP Satisfies the Requirements for a Preliminary Injunction Granting Immediate Access to the Easements Condemned.

MVP requires access to and possession of the property interests condemned by February 1, 2018, to begin the clearing and construction activities necessary for the construction of the MVP Project. See **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 12. As in any injunction motion, courts considering a motion for immediate access evaluate the likelihood of success on the merits, whether the plaintiff pipeline company will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, whether the balance of equities tips in the plaintiff pipeline's favor, and whether an injunction is in the public interest. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 65; *WV Ass'n of Club Owners & Fraternal Servs., Inc. v. Musgrave*, 553 F.3d 292, 298 (4th Cir. 2009); *Columbia Gas Transmission*, 768 F.3d at 314-15.

1. MVP's Construction Schedule

MVP's request for access to and possession of the property interests condemned by February 1, 2018 is based on MVP's construction schedule for the MVP Project. Construction will occur simultaneously across eleven segments of the pipeline, with each segment encompassing approximately 30 miles. See **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 14. In February 2018, MVP and its contractors will fell and clear trees from properties that will be used for service facilities and access roads for the MVP Project, as well as the properties with known endangered species or other environmental concerns. See *id.* at ¶ 15. For each of the eleven segments of the MVP Project, MVP and its contractors will then work in a continuous straight line down the path of the pipeline and permanent rights-of-way, clearing and grading the rights-of-way, ditching the line,

and moving the pipe from laydown yards to the rights-of-way. *See id.* at ¶ 17. By mid-April to early May 2018, MVP and its contractors are scheduled to be welding pipe in each of the eleven segments of the MVP Project. *See id.* at ¶ 18. After welding is complete, MVP and its contractors will test the welds, lower the pipe into the trench, cover and grade the surface over the pipeline, work on crossings and tie-ins to the pipeline, clean and dry the pipeline, and finally put natural gas into the pipeline. *See id.* at ¶ 19. This construction is planned to be complete along all approximately 303 miles of the MVP Project by winter 2018, with meters being placed into service in late November or December 2018. *See id.* at ¶ 20. The planned in-service date of the pipeline is December 2018. *See id.* at ¶ 13.

2. *Delaying the MVP Project Will Harm the Public*

The MVP Project, including meeting the construction schedule of the MVP Project, is in the public interest. FERC certification of the MVP Project is conclusive evidence that the permanent easements and temporary access and workspace easements are a public necessity and in the public interest. *Sabal Trail Transmission*, 2016 WL 2991151 at *5. There is a public interest in transporting natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial markets in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions of the United States, which will be served by the pipeline. *See Exhibit 1* at ¶ 6; Complaint, Exh. B; *Sabal Trail Transmission*, 2016 WL 2991151 at *5 (granting immediate possession and explaining that timely construction advances the public interest). Delaying the construction of the MVP Project will unnecessarily postpone the public benefits that the pipeline will provide and unnecessarily increase the costs of completing the work. *See Exhibit 1* at ¶ 28; *E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 828 (holding that preliminary injunction was necessary because to delay construction was not in the public interest). Denying access and delaying tree clearing and other construction activities will further

harm the public because it will have environmental consequences. *See* **Exhibit 1** at ¶¶ 21-23. Specifically, MVP's construction schedule is designed to protect a number of environmentally sensitive species of bats and migratory birds along dozens of miles of the pipeline's path. *See id.* at ¶ 21. Tree clearing and other construction activities must be completed on those properties with environmental restrictions prior to March 31, 2018 for locations with protected bats, and prior to May 31, 2018 for locations with protected migratory birds. *See id.* at ¶ 22. It would cause irreparable harm to the public, including the Landowners, if MVP is not able to timely access those properties. *See id.* at ¶ 23.

3. *Delaying the MVP Project Will Irreparably Harm MVP*

MVP will also suffer irreparable harm if it is unable to access the easements on the Landowners' properties by February 1, 2018 for construction activities. If MVP and its contractors are unable to access the properties and begin clearing and construction activities by February 1, 2018, it will be unable to work according to its construction schedule and will incur additional delay fees and contractor costs. *See id.* at ¶ 24. This type of delay constitutes irreparable damage to MVP. *See Sabal Trail Transmission*, 2016 WL 2991151 at *4 (additional construction costs due to delays constitute irreparable injury). In addition, MVP will suffer irreparable harm because it will be unable to meet its contractual requirements to begin completing clearing activities in February 2018. *See* **Exhibit 1** at ¶¶ 25. MVP has contractual requirements to begin clearing activities in February 2018. MVP also has must comply with administrative agency regulations of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service requiring that certain clearing be complete by March 31, 2018, and that construction of roads be complete by March 31, 2018. *See id.* MVP also has agreements in place to begin shipping gas in 2018. *See id.* at ¶ 26. If MVP cannot timely access the properties to begin construction, this will cause

“undue delay” and “significant financial harm to [MVP] and some of its putative customers,” which is sufficient to grant immediate access to the property interests condemned. *See E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 828; *see also Columbia Gas Transmission*, 768 F.3d at 316.

4. Immediate Access Will Not Harm the Landowners

In contrast, the Landowners will not suffer any harm by the grant of immediate access to and possession of the easements taken and any harm suffered is outweighed by the benefits to the public, MVP, and MVP’s putative customers. The grant of immediate access does not affect the Landowners’ rights to receive just compensation and MVP is willing to post a bond as a condition to its immediate access and possession, which will protect the Landowners’ interests. **Exhibit 1** at ¶ 31; *see also Dominion Carolina Gas Transmission, LLC v. 1.169 Acres*, 218 F. Supp. 3d 476 (D. S.C. 2016) (holding that granting immediate access to a pipeline company would not harm the Landowners because “the Fifth Amendment guarantees the landowners just compensation for their land no matter when the condemnor takes possession.”) (citing *E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 829); *see also E. Tenn. Natural Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 829 (finding harm “slight at best” when funds representing appraised value of the interests sought were deposited with the Court). Further, the easements condemned by MVP still permit the Landowners to use and enjoy their properties as long as that use is not inconsistent with MVP’s rights, as described specifically in the Complaint. *See **Exhibit 1*** at ¶ 29. Regarding the permanent and exclusive rights-of-way condemned on a number of the properties, as identified on Exhibit B to the Complaint and depicted on Exhibit C to the Complaint, MVP is only condemning permanent rights as to 50 feet. Accordingly, there is no harm caused by the pre-judgment access and possession of the easements taken.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, MVP requests that the Court enter an Order granting partial summary judgment as to its authority to condemn the necessary easements to effectuate the MVP Project and granting immediate access to and possession of the easements condemned.

October 27, 2017

REED SMITH LLP

/s/ Nicolle R. Snyder Bagnell

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Memorandum of Law In Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and Immediate Access to the Easements Condemned for Construction of the MVP Project of Plaintiff Mountain Valley Pipeline, L.L.C. has been served via hand delivery on the individuals identified on the attached Service List.

Dated: October 27, 2017

/s/ Nicolle R. Snyder Bagnell

SERVICE LIST

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Oscar D. Darago 3514 Ellison Ridge Greenville, WV 24945-7035	Clifford S. and Laura Cleavenger 3373 Raccoon Run Road Bristol, WV 26426- 7311
Maury W. Johnson 3227 Ellison's Ridge Greenville, WV 24945	Gerald Wayne Corder Teresa D Erickson, POA 109 Columbus Street Elyria, OH 44035-5130
Maury W. Johnson, David Allen Johnson, Wayne Johnson, and Everett Johnson, Jr. 3227 Ellison's Ridge Greenville, WV 24945	Randall N. Corder Lorena B. Krafft, POA 720 Park Ave. Elyria, OH 44035
Clarence Frank Sills, Jr. and Kelley Anne Sandell Sills PO Box 37 Greenville, WV 24945-0037	Kincheloe Mitigation Holdings LLC 23 South Main St. 3rd Floor Hanover, NH 03755
Norvel P. and Jean M. Mann 46 Narrows Hans Creek Road Lindside, WV 24951-9606	Danny and Tina Martin RR 2 Box 195 Bristol, WV 26426-7326
James O. Gore 49 Fairview Drive Peterstown, WV 24963-1116	Gary Casto, Sharon Casto, and Averal Todd Casto PO Box 12 Craigsville, WV 26205-0012

David R. Hughes 232 Cedar Ridge Farm Road Greenville, WV 24945-0067	Arthur C. and Judy D. Roberts 158 Point Lick Drive Charleston, WV 25306-6723
James O. Gore, Barry G. and Lisa B. Meadows, and Zane R. Lawhorn HC 77, Box 19 Peterstown, WV 24963-9604	Fred L. Golden Route 1, Box 3618 Orlando, WV 26412
James Robert Persinger and Lillian Sue Persinger 121 Watson Avenue Belle, WV 25015-1925	Sherman and Mary Gamble PO Box 268 Kistler, WV 25628-0268
Stephen C. and Lorrie P. Broyles 549 Cooks Run Road Lindside, WV 24951-9605	David Finster 4570 Crains Run Road Miamisburgh, OH 45342-6212
The Paulette A. Sears Family Trust 222 Navajo Street Tavernier, FL 33070-2119	Donald J. Finster and Paul W. Finster 5900 Homedale Street Dayton, OH 45449-2922
Stephen M. and Melanie J. Miller 88 Monroe Ave Peterstown, WV 24963-6720	Dana M. Finster 36 Goosepen Road Roanoke, WV 26447
Estate of Thomas P. Long Anne C. Chambers 3681 Wolf Creek Road Narrows, VA 24124-2609	Leonard G. Finster, Jr. 46 Maple Drive Jane Lew, WV 26378-6958
William S. Broyles Revocable Trust Virginia B. Broyles Revocable Trust Cynthia A. Broyles Morris PO Box 137 Lindside, WV 24951-0137	Venice Eileen Finster 2564 Bryan Circle Grove City, OH 43123-3527
Roy P. and Joyce A. Reese 1606 Adair Ridge Road Ballard, WV 24918-5005	Estate of Diana Wimer f/k/a Diana Finster c/o Michael Wimer, Executor 4102 US Highway 19 S Weston, WV 26452-7192

Trustee of The Lacy H. Toney Farm Trust RR 1, Box 348 Peterstown, WV 24963-9713	Brian and Helen Montague Van Nostrand P. O. Box 111 Hacker Valley, WV 26222-0111
Mountain Lair, LLC Robert Allen 2044 Wilson Mill Road Lindside, WV 24951-4517	George Ernest Bright 220 Heritage Point Morgantown, WV 26505-2831
Dennis F. and Carla D. Fountain 609 Hurd Hollow Road Blackwater, VA 24221-8208	The John A. Bright Revocable Living Trust 909 4th St SE Roanoke, VA 24013-2351
Norvel P. and Jean M. Mann and Thomas B. and Hannah G. Mann 46 Narrows Hans Creek Road Lindside, WV 24951-9606	William Townsend Bright PO Box 460 Summersville, WV 26651
Thomas E. and Rosetta B. Toney and Austin B. Toney 48 Sun View Dr. Peterstown, WV 24963-5015	William H. Brown, Jr. 1316 15th Street Huntington, WV 25701-3622
Estate of Dannie Lee Spence Danny Spence, Jr. PO Box 292 Peterstown, WV 24963-0292	Trustees Under the Will of A. L. Morrison William B. Morrison and Robert J. Morrison 383 Townhill Road Grantsville, WV 26147
The Susan H. Leeper (a/k/a Ella Susan Houcins) Revocable Living Trust Laura Bowen-Coffelt 2724 Edmond Road Lookout, WV 25868-6266	Mary E. Sebring 987 Norwood St. Kent, OH 44240-3476
Monte G. and Elora C. McKenzie 3503 Wayside Talcott Road Talcott, WV 24981-7030	Megann M. Sheppard 931 Wayne Drive Winchester, VA 22601-6395

Earl C. and Patricia J. Williams 964 Casey Creek Lane Greenville, WV 24945-7037	WMS WVMinerals Trust Jesse Frank Williams IV 1347 E. Kensington Ave Salt Lake City, UT 84105-2653
Roger D. and Rebecca H. Crabtree 2050 Wilson Mill Road Lindside, WV 24951-9721	ICG Eastern, LLC Sheldon Sanders City Place One, Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63141
Rodger L. and Marjorie Boothe RR 1 Box 24 Lindside, WV 24951-9604	Western Pocahontas Properties Limited Partnership 5260 Irwin Road Huntington, WV 25705-3247
Cheryl Bowers PO Box 165 Lindside, WV 24951-0165	Brent Fairbanks 1030 Old Town Road Youngstown, OH 44515
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Allan Walter Lehr 536 Allters Way Alderson, WV 24910-0079	Dale Eastham 710 Salt Spring Road Warren, OH 44481-9669
Heirs of J.H. Harrah P. O. Box 161 Meadow Bridge, WV 25976-0161	Andrew A. Fairbanks 1095 N. Turner Road Youngstown, OH 44515
Ira Hickman Harrah, Jr. 132 Diehl Street Meadow Bridge, WV 25976	Edward "Teddy" Charles Smith, II 4710 Bailey Road North Jackson, OH 44451
Richard and Anne M. Berkley 133 Montclair Circle Durham, NC 27713-2516	Michael Fairbanks 8992 New Road North Jackson, OH 44451

<p>Connie Harper P.O. Box 2234 Beckley, WV 25802-2234</p>	<p>Travis Eastham 3540 Austintown-Warren Road Mineral Ridge, OH 44440</p>
<p>Melissa A. Leslie 304 Miller Ave Hinton, WV 25951</p>	<p>Jeremy Collins 1563 Harding Mineral Ridge, OH 44440</p>
<p>Anthony D. Richmond 329 Rock Hill Drive Alderson, WV 24910-7143</p>	<p>David Fairbanks 6951 Silica Road Austintown, OH 44515</p>
<p>Dennis Wayne Richmond 707 Freezeland Mountain Rd. Hinton, WV 25951</p>	<p>Todd Edward Smith 12191 Deihl Road North Jackson, OH 44451</p>
<p>Estate of Roger L. Richmond Rhonda Richmond 26 Teal Lane Alderson, WV 24910-9714</p>	<p>Nancy Jane Shewmake f/k/a Nancy Jane Bates 780 Stouts Run Road Smithfield, WV 26437-8664</p>
<p>Sandra Richmond 5753 Keeney Mountain Road Sandstone, WV 25985-9285</p>	<p>John H. and Pamela J. Melvin PO Box 103 Smithfield, WV 26437-0103</p>